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then, spoke of a number of men drawing near, it was at once evident whom he meant. The readings proposed by Ettmüller (*her us fyrd berað*) Grein in his Bibliothek (*fer forð berað*) and Grundtvig (*her forð-ferað*) show that these scholars also thought it unnecessary to supply a subject.

It must, of course, appear singular that between the words announcing the approach of the Frisians and those describing the clashing of their arms we should find a statement so out of keeping with the passage as *fuzelas singað* (if taken literally); Bugge's conjecture that the *fuzelas* meant arrows (*flanbogan fuzelas*) seems therefore very plausible, in spite of what Möller says against it (p. 46). In favor of the literal translation of these words, it might be said that a similarly abrupt change of ideas is noticeable in lines 7 and 8 (Wülker 8 and 9).

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KNAPP'S SPANISH ETYMOLOGIES.

I.

In his 'Spanish Grammar' and 'Spanish Readings,'¹ now for several years before the public, Professor Knapp has furnished beginners with a carefully prepared and useful introduction to the practical study of the language. Not only are the elementary principles of the grammar presented in an orderly manner, and the reading selections happily chosen, but in the very portions which teachers and students are accustomed, in such works, to find provokingly defective, viz., in the aids to the mastery of the exercises and in the vocabularies, these text-books are all that could well be desired.

In the voluminous vocabulary to the 'Readings' an effort has been made to furnish etymologies. This is a feature of the work to which the editor invites especial attention; and the book is likely to serve many young students as their initiation into the interesting subject of Spanish Etymology. Such being the case, it is important that errors of treatment should not be allowed to pass unchallenged, and the pres-

ent article is accordingly devoted to a somewhat lengthy but perhaps not altogether "dry" inventory of what the writer takes to be the faulty etymologies of the vocabulary in question.

In the preface, p. iv., occurs the following passage: "It is no more than just to the author of the vocabulary, to state that no one has been servilely copied in this difficult subject, and that the conclusions reached by Dietz,² Dozy, and Mahn, have been thoroughly sifted and often rejected or greatly modified. In the words *chico, chulo, don, empezar, español gozne, gozo, hidalgo, hueco, mariposa, patio*, and many others, we have been obliged to differ widely from those scholars, or have furnished the origin they fail to give."³

For the detailed study given by Professor Knapp to several of the words here cited, the reader must be referred to the preface itself. To avoid departing from the plan which it is proposed to follow in this article, they will not be taken up by themselves here, but will be examined in their proper places in alphabetical

² Professor Knapp systematically perverts the spelling of the name *Diez* to *Dietz*—a form used, it is true, in his boyhood, but never in his printed works—presumably on the ground that its German pronunciation disentitles it to an apparently Spanish orthography. This is a liberty which, in the eyes of all admirers of the great yet simple-hearted founder of Romance philology, must seem to lend a note of additional asperity to the depreciatory tone of such expressions as "Dietz expends a whole page in a vain inquiry"—"a word which Dietz disposes of as 'von unbekannter Herkunft'"—"likewise inexplicable to Dietz," etc.

³ I believe it will be incidentally shown in this study that in almost if not quite every instance in which Professor Knapp has departed from *Diez*, he has gone astray. My own observations contain nothing that may not be supposed to be familiar to specialists in Romance philology; but as this article is not intended primarily for specialists, the statement in it of elementary facts and principles will not be considered out of place. It has proved out of the question, within appropriate limits of space, to make the list of words chosen for criticism entirely thoroughgoing. Nothing has been done, for instance, with a large class of cases, in which only the corresponding French word is given by way of etymology, e. g., "*Brusco*, [French *brusque*]," in most of which the Spanish word is not borrowed from the French, but co-exists with it. Such mistakes as offering separate etymologies for *claro* as an adjective and the same word used as an adverb, viz., "*CLARO, adj. [L. *clarus*.]*," "*CLARO, adv. [L. *claro* = *clarè*.]*," it seemed useless to point out. In a certain number of cases no etymology has been offered. For some of these the etymology is unknown; but even where it is well established, no attempt has been made to introduce it in this article.

¹ Modern Spanish Readings, embracing Text, Notes and an Etymological Vocabulary. By William I. Knapp, Professor in Yale College. 12mo, pp. 449. Boston, Ginn, Heath & Company, 1883.

order. In the treatment below, each word discussed will be accompanied by its meaning, and the etymology introduced in brackets, precisely as it is given in the vocabulary, to which the briefest comments consistent with clearness will be appended.

ABANDONAR, to abandon. [L. *ad* + Teut. *ban*, edict, prescription, + L. *donare*.] — Read, denominative from *abandon* = a bandon, cf. Danish *bandum*, *band*, Low Latin, *bando*, *bandonis*. Same for

ABANDONO, abandonment. [*ad* + *ban* + *donum*].

ABATIR, to cast down. [L. *ab-battere*; Catalan, *abàtrer*.] — Ad-battere (for *battuere*).

ACUDIR, to assist, run up. [L. *ad* + *cutere* = *currere*.] — *Cutere* has nothing to do with *currere*; *acudir* seems formed on a stem *cutere* in imitation of *recudir* and *precudir*, which contain this stem.⁴

AFAN, anxiety, pains. [Gaelic *fann* weary, languid.] — Better, Kymric *afan*, see Diez, Wb. I., s. v. *affanno*.

AHI, there, yonder. [L. *ad* + *ibi*; Old Sp. *hy*, like *a-yer* = *heri*.] — Evidently from Diez, s. v. *ivi*., "(mit vorgeschlagenem a wie in ayer von heri) *ahi* Ortsadverb, von *ibi*." But under *ieri* Diez says, "*Sp.* ayer ist nicht = *adheri*, a ist vielmehr ein euphonischer vorschlag vor y, wie in ayantar, ayuso, statt yantar, yuso."

ALEVE, treacherous. [L. *ad* + *laevus*, a left-handed or sinister action.] — A Germanic word; cf. Gothic, *lêvjan*, 'betray,' Anglo-Saxon, *læva*, traitor.

⁴ This and other instances point to the conclusion that Prof. Knapp has sometimes made use of Diez without clearly apprehending the latter's presentation of the question. For example in the article of the 'Wörterbuch' (II, b, s. v. *cu*dir) in which the etymology above explained is given, Diez remarks: "Accurrere und recurrere passen wohl mit dem begriff, nicht mit der form." More conclusive is the case of 'gozo [L. *gustus*.]' in regard to which Professor Knapp distinctly claims (see above) to have 'differed widely' from Diez. Following is a quotation from Diez's article on the word in question: "die übliche herleitung ist aus gavisus gavisare; bessere ansprüche haben gaudium und gustus. Für ersteres redet das gleichbed. cat. gotj, vb. altval. gotjar (so mitj von medius, ratj von radius), für letzteres die port. form, sofern sie o, nicht ou setzt, und dieser grund scheint stärker, auch kann das veraltete gostar vermittelnd eintreten." But most remarkable of all is Prof. Knapp's treatment of the verb *cerrar* 'to lock' (viz from "L. *serrare*, to fit together by sawing") (sic!), of which word Diez says, Wb. I. s. v. *serrare* (It. to lock), "*Sp.* cerrar mit c ist eine scheideform gegenüber dem vb. serrar sägen." The next word treated above (AFAN) is apparently another instance of the same sort.

AMA, nurse. [Phoen. *amma*, mother.] — "*Alt-einheimisches*, *bask.* ama, *gael.* am mutter, *occit.* ama *grossmutter*, *ahd.* amma *nutrix*."

AMENGUARSE, to grow less. [L. *minificare*, fr. *minus* + *fieri*.] — *Minuare* (for *minuere*). *Minificare* would have given *meniguar*; cf. *amortiguar* (*mortificare*), *apaciguar*, *atestiguar*, *averiguar*, *santiguar*.

ANDAR, to go. [L. *ambulare*.] — Etymology unknown; one of the latest contributions is: *vadere*, *vadare*, *vandare*, *andare*

ANOCHE, last night. [L. *ante* + *nocte*-m.] — *Hac nocte*; for meaning cf. Fr. *cette nuit*.

ANTIGUALLA, antiquity, obsolete custom, heirloom. [L. *antiquaria*.] — **antigualia* (n. pl. of adj. in -alis, used as fem. sing); cf. *vitualia* (*victualia*), *muralia* (*muralia*).

ANUDAR, to knot, unite. [L. *annudare*, from *nudus*.] — '*Nudus*' might here be regarded as a misprint for *nodus*, were it not for '*annudare*.'

APURAR, to purify, try, consume, exhaust. [L. *ad* + *purum* (*poculi*) to the dregs.] — Prof. Knapp gives as the first definition of *apurar*, 'to drink to the dregs,' in which he is clearly mistaken; nor can I even find any authority for a Latin phrase, *bibere ad purum* 'drink to the dregs.' The word is simply a denominative from *puro*, with prefix *a*.

ARRANCAR, to tear out. [L. *eradicare*.] — A Germanic word; cf. Sp. *renco*; O. H. G. *Rank*; M. H. G. *renken*. To be distinguished from Fr. *arracher* = *eradicare*.

ARROJAR, to throw. [L. *ad* + *ruitare*, fr. *ruere*.] — Catalan *arruxar* (from L. *roscidus*) 'to sprinkle,' 'scatter,' 'fling.' Sp. *arrojar* is not found before the sixteenth century.

ASOMBRAR, to terrify. [L. *somnare* for *somniare*.] — *Sombrar* is a contraction of *sub-umbrare*.

ASOMBRO, terror. [L. *sominum* for *somnium*.] — From *asombrar*.

AYUDA, aid. [L. *adjuta*, fr. *ad-juvère*.] — Read *adjuvare* for *adjuvere*.

AYUDAR, to aid. [L. *adjutare*, fr. *adjut-um*.] — *adjutare* is a Latin frequentative, not a Romance participial formation.

BAILAR, to dance. [L. *bathylare*, fr. *Bathylus* ?] — L. *ballare*.

- BARATO, cheap. [L. *bene raptus*, originally, of selling stolen goods.]—O. Sp. *baratar*, Gr. *παράττειν*. In the page of 'Notes and Corrections' at the end of the volume, the author remarks that his explanation of this word "must be regarded as a contribution rather than a solution."
- BASTAR, to be sufficient. [L. *bene + stare = esse?*]—From Sp. *basto*, which is apparently from a Latin word corresponding to Gr. *βάσταξ*, a support.
- BELLACO, rascal. [L. *pellacus*, for *pellax*.]—Latin initial *p* does not give *b* in Sp. *Bel-laco*, like It. *vigliacco*, is a derivative from L. *viliis*, after the analogy of derivatives in *-acus*.
- BORDAR, to embroider. [Flem. *boorden*.]—Should be associated with the following word, viz. *borde*, edge [Teut. *bort*.]
- BOSTEZAR, to yawn, gape. [L. *oscitare*, through *osticiare* by metath.]—Initial *b* is unaccounted for. The word is akin to Sp. *bocear*, *bocejar*, fr. Sp. *buz*, 'lip,' 'kiss,' which exists in Keltic, Germanic and Arabic.
- CACHAZA, phlegm, coolness. [*cacha*, L. *catillus* from *catus*.]—Ety. unknown.
- CADA, each. [L. *quot*; Gr. *κατά?*]—Not *quot*, but probably *κατά*.
- CALLAR, to be silent. [L. *callere*, to be prudent.]—Differentiated form from *calar*, Gr. *χαλάρν*, to let down, let go.
- CEÑO, frown. [L. base *cignum*, from *cingere*.]—A L. *cinnus*, probably abbreviated from *cincinnus*, 'a lock of hair.' Ceño has nothing in common with *ceñir*, 'to encircle' = L. *cingere*.
- CERRAR, to lock. [L. *serrare*, to fit together by *sawing*.]—From *sera*, a bolt.
- CERTEZA, certainty. [L. *certitia*, from *certus*.]—A new formation from *certus*, after the analogy of such words as *dureza* (*duritia*), *pereza* (*pigritia*), etc.
- CITA, summons. [*cita*, pl. of *citum*, from *citus*.]—Sp. *citar*, L. *citare*.
- COBARDE, coward. [L. old Sp. *couarde*, Fr. *coward*=L. *cauda*.]—Stem *cauda* with Germanic suffix *-ardo*.
- COMBINAR, to combine. [L. *cum + bis*, to put two and two together—*combinare*.]—The Romance etymologist is not responsible for Latin derivations, but it may be observed that L. *combinare* is from *bini*, not from *bis*.
- CONCIERTO, concert. [Fr. *consert*, L. *conser-tus*.]—From Sp. *concertar*, L. *concertare*. Sp. *concertar* in the special sense 'to repair,' is perhaps from L. *consertare* (for *conserere*.)
- CONSUELO, consolation. [L. *consolum*, for *solatium*.]—From Sp. *consolar*, L. *consolare*, in the same way as *concierto* from *concertar*.
- CONVIDAR, to invite. [L. *convictare*, from *convivere*.]—From *invitare*, with change of preposition, under the influence of *convivium*. *Convictare* would have given *convi-char*; cf. *dicha* (*dicta*), *derecha* (*directa*), etc.
- COSECHA, harvest. [L. *consete*, sc. *seges*.]—Diez remarks upon this word: "*wahrscheinlich gebildet aus consecare consecutus*. Dafür altsp. *Cogecha*=pg. *Colheita*, lat. *collecta*." I would suggest that O. Sp. *cogecha* has given *cosecha*, by the same confusion between *g* and *s* as has taken place in the familiar pronoun-combinations *selo*, *selos*, for older *gelo*, *gelos*, etc.
- CHANCEARSE, to jest. [Chanza, L. *cadentia*, Fr. *chance*.]—Sp. *chanza* should be connected with Ital. *ciancia*, Raetian *cioncia*, words of uncertain origin; not with Ital. *cadenza*, Fr. *chance*.
- CHARLAR, to prate. [Confusion of *parlar*, from L. *parabola*, Fr. *parler*.]—Of uncertain origin; to be compared with It. *ciarlare*. Sp. *charlar* would require *plarlare*, whereas the metathesis of *l* would produce *plarare*; cf. the metath. of *l* in *biblia*, cited correctly by Prof. Knapp as giving *blibia* (not *bli-blia*), and of *r* in *pobres*, giving *probes* (not *probres*).
- CHASCO, "disappointment." [Flasco; Ital. *fiasco*?]—The primary meaning would appear to be *cracker of a whip-lash*, and the word is perhaps imitative; Sp. *flasco*, *frasco*, is not used in the figurative sense of Ital. *fiasco*.
- CHICO, small. [L. *plicus*,⁵ from *plicare*.]—'Plicus' sins phonetically both in respect to its tonic vowel and its medial consonant. L. tonic *i* in open syllables gives Span. *e* intervocalic *c* becomes *g* cf. *plico lle-go*; *plico, pego*. On the contrary L. *i* in position often gives Sp. *i* (cf. *digno, triste*), and *cc* gives Sp. *c* (cf. *bucca, boca*), conditions which Diez's etymology (L. *ciccum*) satisfies. As a matter of fact, L. **plicus* or, more probably *plēcus*, gives Sp. *pliego*, 'a folded sheet,' as Prof. Knapp himself states under *pliego*. *Chico* is eminently a 'popular' word, and would not be exempt from ordinary phonetic laws.

⁵ The degree of scientific knowledge with which it is expected that this etymology will be assailed, may be inferred from the following quotation (Preface, p. iv.): "But it may be said *plicus* has not come down to us in Latin. We answer, nor have many thousand other words, as any scholar will agree," etc.

CHILLAR, scream, gossip. [See 'Notes and corrections.'—*Pliplare* for *pipilare*.]—Same objection as in case of *charlax*: *pipilare* would have given *plipare* by metathesis, not *pliplare*. Sp. *chillar* is probably from L. *sifflare*.

CHULO, "the 'b'hoy' of the ring." [L. *plulus* for *pluellus*, fr. *puer*.]—L. *puer* with its derivatives, has entirely disappeared from the Romance vernacular. L. *pullus* 'young,' would just as well suit Prof. Knapp's purpose, without the difficulty of the accent, but it has given Sp. *pollo*. The etymology of *chulo* is unknown.

CHUPAR, to suck. [L. *pulpare*.]—(Unsatisfactory for the meaning) Germanic *supphan*, *saufen*.

CHUSMA, crew, mob. [L. *plusima* arch. for *plurima*.]—The primary meaning is 'crew,' for which Gr. κλέυσμα (*cleusma*, *chusma*) offers a much more acceptable explanation.

DEJAR, to let go. [L. *laxiare*=*lexare*, from *laxus*; Old Sp. *lexar*.]—L. *laxare*.

DENTRO, within. [L. *de*+*intèrum*.]—L. *de intro*.

DERREDOR DE (al), around. [L. *de*+*in*+*retro*.]—Contrary to the accent. Storm's satisfactory ety. of *redor* is **rotatorium*, *rodador*, *rodor*, *redor*.

DESDE, from, since. [Old Sp. *dende*=L. *de*+*inde*.]—*Desde* is O. Sp. *des* (= *de ex*)+*de*. O. Sp. *dende*=*de-inde*.

DESPLOMARSE, to fall (upon). [L. *displombare*, unsolder, to fall in pieces.]—From Sp. *plomo* (L. *plumbum*), a 'ball of lead,' 'plummet,' hence, 'to fall like a plummet.'—cf. *caer á plomo*, 'to fall plumb down,' and Ital. *piombare*, with same meaning as Sp. *desplomarse*.

DESTELLO, a flash. [L. *de*+*ex*+*stella*.]—From Sp. *destellar*.

DON, Mr., Sir, [Phoen. *don* or *adon*, lord.]—Objection is made (preface, p. v.) to L. *dominus*, on the score of its having given *dueño*. L. *dominus* gives atonic (proclitic) *don*, tonic *dueño*, the relation of the two words being exactly that of Eng. *sir* and *sire*: cf. *el dueño de Don Carlos* with *Sir Charles's sire*.

EMPEZAR, begin. [L. *incept-are*, by invers., Gallician *encetar*.]—A Latin type *inceptare* would perhaps serve here, but *empezar* is not to be had from *inceptare*, as Gal. *encetar*, and O. Sp. *receptar* (fr. L. *receptare*) go to show. Diez's ety. is L. *in-initiare*, supported by O. Sp. *compenzar*, *compezar*, from *cum-initiare*.

ENMENDAR, to correct. [L. *in*+*mendare*, fr. *mendum*.]—A corruption of *emendar*. *In-mendare* would mean 'to insert faults.'

ENTONCES, then. [Old Sp. *estonce*, L. *ex tunc*.]—L. *ex tuncce*.

ESPAÑOL, Spanish. [L. *Hispanien-ses*; Poema de F. Gonzalez, 10, *espannon*.]—From **hispaniolus*; cf. *roseñol* (earlier form for *ruiseñor*), from *lusciniolus*. *Espannon* is doubtless an assimilation of *l* to *n*, in *español*. *Hispaniensis* (not *-ses*) would have given *españes*; cf. *frances*, *ingles*, for which Professor Knapp himself gives L. *anglensis francensis*.

EXTREMADURA, name of a province in Spain. [*Extrema Durii*.]—A new formation in *-tura* from L. *extrema*, after the analogy of such Latin derivatives as *factura*, *pictura*. In one of the reading selections (p. 172, l. 11), occurs the following statement: "de aquel nombre de Extremadura (*Extrema Durii*)," but this is a mere folk-etymology, or rather a cleric-etymology, somewhat after the manner of Ital. *Gibilterra*, for the Arabic name *Gibraltar*.

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An Icelandic Primer with Grammar, Notes, and Glossary by HENRY SWEET, M. A., Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1886, pp. vii + 110.

"The want of a short and easy introduction to the study of Icelandic," says Mr. Sweet at the beginning of his preface, "has been felt for a long time." Especially is this true of a grammatical introduction, as the only grammars since Rask's, accessible to the purely English reader, were the *Outlines of Grammar* contained in the Cleasby-Vigfusson dictionary, and the *Grammar* in the *Prose Reader* by Vigfusson and Powell, both of which are defective in material and illogical in arrangement. This little book, accordingly, really supplies a long felt want, and is a welcome addition to the growing list of works by the same able author.

The *Primer* is made up of a 'Grammar' and some forty pages of normalized 'texts'—all prose except the *pryms-Kviða* of the Elder Edda, which is given in full—followed by 'notes,' 'glossary,' and 'proper names.' The grammar consists of 'pronunciation,' 'phonology,' and 'inflections,' 'composition,' 'derivation,' and a short 'syntax.'